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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/577,999	05/03/2006	Takashi Fujita	062489	3693
	7590 10/06/200 , HATTORI, DANIEL		EXAMINER	
1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW SUITE 700			HENN, TIMOTHY J	
WASHINGTON, DC 20036		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2622	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/06/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Comments	10/577,999	FUJITA, TAKASHI				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Timothy J. Henn	2622				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 M	av 2006					
	/ 					
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are pending in the application.	4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)⊠ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	te				

Application/Control Number: 10/577,999 Page 2

Art Unit: 2622

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshino (US 2004/0044428) in view of Asada (JP 02-146660).

[claim 1]

Regarding claim 1, Yoshino discloses an electronic apparatus comprising: a first detection means for detecting a sound (Figure 1, Item 72); a second detection means for detecting a key operation (Figure 1, Item 50 and 62/64); and a second process means for executing a process corresponding to output from the second detection means (Figure 1, Item 50; Paragraphs 0003-0004; Figure 4). However, Yoshino does not disclose a first process means and restricting means as claimed.

Asada discloses the use of voice commands to control a device, and a restricting means which restricts the processing for detection of a voice command by attenuating the microphone input when sound effects are played back. Such operation prevents the

sound effects from being misrecognized as a command (Abstract). Therefore, it would be obvious to include a voice command and voice command restriction system as taught by Asada to provide a second interface for controlling the electronic apparatus of Yoshino and to prevent sound effects such as the recorded shutter sound from being misrecognized as a command. Note that since the sound effects of Yoshino are played back for a predetermined time, it would be obvious to restrict the voice command processing as taught by Asada for an equal predetermined period of time.

[claim 2]

[claim 3]

Regarding claim 2, Yoshino discloses a sound effect output means for outputting a sound effect in response to a key operation (Figures 1 and 4; Paragraphs 0003-0004).

Regarding claim 3, Asada discloses changing a detection characteristic of the detecting means (i.e. attenuating the input; Abstract).

[claim 5]

Regarding claim 5, Yoshino discloses an electronic apparatus comprising: a first detection means for detecting a sound (Figure 1, Item 72); a second detection means for detecting a key operation (Figure 1, Item 50 and 62/64); a second process means for executing a process corresponding to output from the second detection means (Figure 1, Item 50; Paragraphs 0003-0004; Figure 4) and a sound effect output means for outputting a sound effect in response to a key operation (Figures 1 and 4; Paragraphs 0003-0004). However, Yoshino does not disclose a first process means and restricting means as claimed.

Page 4

Asada discloses the use of voice commands to control a device, and a restricting means which restricts the processing for detection of a voice command by attenuating the microphone input when sound effects are played back. Such operation prevents the sound effects from being misrecognized as a command (Abstract). Therefore, it would be obvious to include a voice command and voice command restriction system as taught by Asada to provide a second interface for controlling the electronic apparatus of Yoshino and to prevent sound effects such as the recorded shutter sound from being misrecognized as a command. Note that Asada discloses outputting an active/inactive control signal and changing a detection characteristic based on the signal when a sound effect is output (Figure 1; Abstract).

4. Claims 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshino (US 2004/0044428) in view of Asada (JP 02-146660) in view of Kuriyama (JP 09-149157).

[claim 4]

Regarding claim 4, Yoshino in view of Asada discloses an electronic apparatus, but does not disclose changing a frequency characteristic of the detection means.

Kuriyama discloses a system which subtracts sound effect noise from a microphone input to ensure that the sound effect noise does not effect the recorded sound (Abstract; it is noted that subtracting a specified signal would alter the frequency characteristic of the detection). Therefore it would be obvious to subtract the sound effect noise from the input signal of Yoshino in view of Asada to ensure that the sound effect noise does not

cause an unwanted voice command signal. It is noted that such an operation would provide an additional layer of protection to the system of Yoshino in view of Asada.

[claim 6]

Regarding claim 6, see claim 4 above.

5. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshino (US 2004/0044428) in view of Asada (JP 02-146660) in view of Nakada (JP 2003-114697).

[claim 7]

Regarding claim 7, Yoshino discloses an electronic apparatus comprising: a first detection means for detecting a sound (Figure 1, Item 72); a second detection means for detecting a key operation (Figure 1, Item 50 and 62/64); and a second process means for executing a process corresponding to output from the second detection means (Figure 1, Item 50; Paragraphs 0003-0004; Figure 4). However, Yoshino does not disclose a first process means and restricting means as claimed.

Asada discloses the use of voice commands to control a device, and a restricting means which restricts the processing for detection of a voice command by attenuating the microphone input when sound effects are played back. Such operation prevents the sound effects from being misrecognized as a command (Abstract). Therefore, it would be obvious to include a voice command and voice command restriction system as taught by Asada to provide a second interface for controlling the electronic apparatus of Yoshino and to prevent sound effects such as the recorded shutter sound from being

Art Unit: 2622

misrecognized as a command.

Nakada further discloses that speech recognition precision can be improved by altering the frequency characteristic of an output sound in the 100 to 5 kHz range (Abstract). Therefore, it would be obvious to alter the frequency characteristic of an output signal to further prevent an unwanted voice command from being recognized. It is noted that such an operation would provide an additional layer of protection to the system of Yoshino in view of Asada.

[claim 8]

Regarding claim 8, Nakada discloses changing a frequency characteristic of the sound effect (Abstract).

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy J. Henn whose telephone number is (571)272-7310. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 11-7.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sinh Tran can be reached on (571) 272-7564. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/577,999 Page 7

Art Unit: 2622

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Timothy J Henn/ Examiner, Temporary Full Signatory Authority, Art Unit 2622